

1776—1876.

No. 8.

1850 and 1853 Dollars; very good; each, . . . \$	3 25
1855 Dollar; very fine,	4 50
1856 Dollar; uncirculated,	4 50
1860 Dime; slightly bent, but nearly all plain, particularly the date,	7 50
1794 Half-dime; very good,	3 10
1801 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 25
James VI., of Scotland, Sword Dollar; 1571; very good,	3 50
Canadian Side View Half-penny, showing side and front of the Bank of Montreal; very good,	3 00
1865 Quarter-dollar; obv. like regular issue; rev., eagle with three long arrows in its talons; by Paquet; copper proof,	3 00
1866 Five Cts. shield; rev., 5 surrounded by stars and rays; struck in steel,	3 00
1868; International Coinage; obv. head of Liberty; "United States of America, 1868"; rev., wreath composed of oak and laurel; "5 Dollars 25 Francs" in 4 lines; copper proof,	12 00
Same as preceding; aluminum proof,	10 00
1868; complete set of coinage of this year: double- eagle, eagle, half-eagle, quarter-eagle, three dollar, one dollar (gold size), one dollar, half- dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, half-dime, three- cent (silver-size), and five, three, two and one cent; all aluminum proofs, 16 pieces,	21 00
1871 Commercial Dollar; Liberty seated holding a liberty pole and cap; other hand on a globe; two flags behind, on one are 22 stars; rev., "Commercial dollar; 420 grs.; 900 fine"; cop- per proof,	9 50
1871 Dollar; same obverse as preceding; rev., the same as the regular issue; copper proof,	14 25
1872 Commercial Dollar; similar design as the 1871 Commercial Dollar but from a different die; rev., the same; silver proof,	15 00
1872 Commercial Dollar; similar design, but there are only 13 stars on the flag; 4 of them double strikes; copper proof,	15 00
1873 Set of six Pattern Trade Dollars; an early selection, and remarkably well struck; silver; brilliant proofs,	21 50
1873 Trade Dollar; not in the set: similar to the one that has the plow handles behind the globe; in this the handles are much longer and larger; there is more wheat behind the globe, and the bale at the feet of Liberty is not so large; sil- ver proof,	19 00
Pine Tree Shilling; 1652, large planchet; crossed roots; uncirculated,	9 87
Another of the same date; small planchet; good; " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " but, so badly chipped that it is about the size of the small one; fair,	3 25
Pine Tree Three-pence; 1652; uncirculated,	4 00
Oak Tree Two-pence; 1662;	4 50
Lord Baltimore Shilling; very fine,	5 50
Rosa Americana penny, Half-penny and Farthing; 1823; fine set, not having the slightest marks of circulation; for set,	23 00
Wood Penny; 1722; fine,	6 12
Pitt Token; "Libertatis Vindex"; in ex., "Gul: Pitt"; rev., sword with Liberty cap on the point; "Britannia et America Junctæ"; brass; much rubbed in the centre, otherwise fair,	3 17

THE COIN CIRCULAR.

The Coin Circular.

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR.

Published by Geo. A. Dillingham.

CHAS. C. WISENER & CO., PRINTERS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TITUSVILLE, PA., OCTOBER, 1876.

1796 Continental Currency; one R; original; tin; fine, but slightly pierced,	\$ 3 25
Annapolis Three-pence, 1783; uncirculated,	1x 50
St. Patrick's Farthing; silver; good,	3 00
Immunis Columbia; 1787; very fine,	3 00
Massachusetts; 1788; close date; uncirculated and partly bright,	5 60
Vermont; 1785; "Vermontis res Publica;" very fine for this variety,	4 60
1793 Cent; Liberty cap; very fine,	16 00
1793 " chain; good for this variety,	3 87
1793 " "Ameri;" nearly fine,	4 60
1793 " wreath; twig at right angles; nearly uncirculated,	5 50
1794 Cent; slightest possible marks of circula- tion,	3 25
1795 Cent; thin planchet; uncirculated; "One Cent" high in wreath,	14 75
1799 Cent, everything shows plain; date is un- usually good,	14 25
1811 Cent; perfect date; barely circulated,	4 50
1836 Half-cent; proof,	7 12
1842 " brilliant proof,	7 25
1843 " " "	6 50
1847 " " "	7 25
1848 " " "	6 25
1852 " " "	6 75
1791 Washinton; small eagle good,	3 25
1799 Cent; head and date all plain and distinct; the whole date shows plainly,	4 10
1804 Cent; broken die; very good indeed,	6 87

SCIENTIFIC MEDALS.

Science, in its manifold appliances for the advancement of our social interests, forms a theme for everyday conversation, and its millions of students constantly sounding its praises, testify to its unlimitedness of research. The public benefits that are derived from many scientific discoveries have tended to establish in some scientific academies the system of awarding medals, for the encouragement of research. Belonging to a high class of awards scientific medals should bear a prominent part in the features of a numismatic cabinet. Particularly noteworthy in this class of medals is the Rumford series, commemorating the different achievements in the progress of caloric science.

Count Rumford (Benjamin Thompson), in 1796, presented to the Royal Society £1,000, the interest of which was to be spent in striking two medals both in the same die, one of gold and one of silver, worth the interest of the donation for two years, and to be given biennially for the most important discovery or improvement relating to heat and light that should have been made during the preceding two years in any part of Europe. The trust was accepted and the medals designed. The first award was to Rumford himself in 1802. In 1804 John Leslie received the Rumford

Medal. The honor then passed, in 1806, to Murdoch; in 1810 to Malus; in 1814 to Wells, in 1816 to Davy; in 1818 to Brewster; in 1824 to Fresnel; in 1834 to Melloni; in 1838 to Forbes; in 1840 to Biot; in 1842 to Fox-Talbot; in 1846 to Faraday; in 1848 to Regnault; in 1850 to Arago; in 1852 to Stokes; in 1854 to Arnett; in 1856 to Pasteur; in 1858 to Jamin; in 1860 to Clerk-Maxwell; in 1862 to Kirchhoff; in 1864 to Tyndall; in 1866 to Fizeau; in 1868 to Stewart. At the same time Count Rumford, with due consideration for the advancement of science in his native country, made a corresponding donation to the American Academy of Art and Sciences, instituted in 1780. Five thousand dollars were presented, the accruing interest of which was to be invested in medals, and granted biennially by the Academy for the most important discoveries in relation to heat and light made within the preceding two years. It was also provided that, if this term passed without any discovery or improvement being made that should be deemed worthy of the award, the accruing interest was to be added to the principal, and the augmented income thus arising was to be added to the medals when the next award was made. But the arrangement seemed to be a futile one, as there were none in America who troubled themselves to extend the knowledge of heat and light; or, at all events, there were no such extensions, as in the opinion of the Academy, were entitled to win the prizes. Years passed, and the money accumulated until the Academy became embarrassed by the question what to do with it. And so they got a law passed by the Legislature empowering them to depart from the strict letter of the endowment, and use the funds with more freedom in the interest of advancing knowledge. In 1839 the Academy gave, from the interest of the Rumford fund, the sum of \$600 to Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, in consideration of his invention of the compound blowpipe, and his improvement in galvanic apparatus. The Rumford medal was granted by the Academy, in 1862, to John B. Ericsson for his caloric-engine; in 1865 to Daniel Treadwell, for improvements in the management of heat; in 1867 to Alvan Clark, for improvement in the lens of the refracting telescope; in 1870 to George H. Corliss, for improvements in the steam-engine; and in 1876 to Dr. John William Draper, for researches in radiant energy.

NUMISMA.

There is a historic button in Waterbury, Connecticut, which ought to come to the front this year. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824, a set of solid gold buttons was made at a factory in Waterbury and presented to the distinguished visitor as an expression of the patriotism and gratitude of the three members of the firm who owned the factory. The set consisted of fourteen buttons for a dress-coat, but three additional ones were made and kept as mementoes by the partners. They are said to have been made from

THE COIN CIRCULAR.

a lump of gold actually ploughed out of a field in North Carolina. On the face of the button was a well-executed stamp of Washington's head in profile, the die for which was cut at the Mint in Philadelphia. On the reverse was the inscription, "Presented to General Lafayette by L. & H. Scovill, button manufacturers, Waterbury, Conn." So far as is known, only one of these buttons has come down to the present time, and that is now in the possession of a son of one of the partners. In the Philadelphia Mint is a copy in wax of this button, and large offers have been made for the button itself.—*Harper's Weekly*.

The history of this button, in connection with some of the interesting productions of the Philadelphia Mint, the Mecca of all good numismatists, may be of interest to our readers. The collecting of military buttons, which has a vague alliance to that of coins, occupies the attention of many of our coin collectors, and it is by no means an unworthy occupation. Judging from the frequency with which these military buttons are advertised in coin catalogues, we should say that this much-manufactured article is to take a new departure in the common wants.

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The medal which the Centennial Commissioners will give exhibitors, and which will be struck at the Philadelphia Mint, will be of bronze, four inches in diameter. The centre figures of the obverse will be a fac-simile of the great seal of the United States, and at opposite corners are four raised circular pieces, about the size of a silver quarter-dollar, bearing appropriate designs, and symbolical of America, Europe, Asia and Africa. The centre of the reverse bears the following inscription: AWARDED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION. The outer border is encircled with a wreath of laurels, and beneath this, running around the centre piece, are the following words: INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA, MDCCCLXXVI.

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The old world seems to be just now affected with the coinage monomania. There was lately quite an uproar in the Versailles Chambers and the French papers because one ten-cent silver piece, bearing the effigy of young Napoleon IV had been picked up in a street in Paris. Now we learn that Alfonso XII, evidently foreseeing the considerable consumption of money likely to be made by his mother Isabella, has just ordered the coinage of gold and silver pieces in a quantity yet unknown to us.—*N. Y. Com. Ad., Sept. 1.*

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Mr. Elliott's September Book Catalogue comprises over 250 choice volumes relating to early American history and genealogy, besides some of the standard numismatic works—those of Humphrey, Akerman, Henfrey and others.

The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has authorized the coinage at the Philadelphia Mint of twelve million of nickel coin for the Government of Venezuela. The planchets for these coins are to be manufactured at Waterbury, Ct., and delivered at the Mint ready for milling and stamping, which operation can be performed without restricting United States coinage, the milling and stamping facilities being sufficiently in excess of those for preparing the metals and planchets.

OCTOBER CATALOGUE —OF— COINS AND MEDALS, FOR SALE BY GEO. A. DILLINGHAM.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

	Price.
Pine Tree Shilling; 1652; good,	\$ 4 25
Carolina Elephant; 1694; considerably rubbed, but desirable,	12 50
Louisiana; 1721; fair,	1 25
Rosa Americana Half-penny; 1723, crowned rose; good,	1 25
Pitt Token; fair,	1 25
Immunis Columbia; 1787; good; pierced,	6 25
Castorland; copper; very fine,	1 50
Silver Medal; "Communi Consensu"; 1783; poor, .	3 25
Washington; 1791; small eagle; good,	4 00
1793 Half-cent; good,	3 60
1793 Cent; wreath; good,	6 00
1794 "barely circulated,	6 50
1794 "fine,	3 75
1797 "and bright,	5 25
1808 "good,	1 00
1811 "perfect date; very good,	2 50
1813 "little better than preceding,	2 50
1831 "wide date; fine,	50
1795 Half-dime; good,	40
1829 "uncirculated,	30
1853 "no arrows,	35
1801 Dollar; fair,	2 25
1802 "good,	2 50
1855 "little circulated,	4 50

FOREIGN SILVER.

William the Conqueror Penny; very good, . .	1 75
Edward VI. Shilling; fine,	1 25
Charles I. Six-pence; "	85
William and Mary Six pence; 1693; gilded; very fine,	60
William III. Six-pence; 1697; very fine,	40
Anna Half-crown; 1713; almost uncirculated, .	85
"Six-pence; 1705, "	40
Brunswick Crown; 1625; very good,	1 75
Frankfort Double-thaler; 1861; Mistress of Rothschilds' Head; little circulated,	2 25
South Peru Dollar; 1838; good,	1 50

THE COIN CIRCULAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lady Godiva (Robert Reynolds & Co.); fine, . . .	35
Charles II, Farthing; 1673; fair,	25
George II. Half-penny; 1736; fine and bright, . . .	35
“ “ Farthing; 1749; very fine,	25
“ “ “ III. Two-pence; 1797; very good; . . .	75
Victoria Model Penny and Half-farthing, . . . 25 and 20	
Victoria Half and Quarter-farthings; uncirculat- ed; each,	20
Isle of Man Penny; 1813; very good,	50
“ “ “ Farthing; 1839; uncirculated,	40
Ionian Islands Half-farthing; 1851; uncirculated, . . .	35
Bermuda Penny; 1793; fine and bright,	75
Barbadoes “ ; 1788; very good,	40
Sierra Leone Cent; 1791. uncirculated, and very fine impression;	75
Ceylon; base; very good,	40
East India; 1794; proof copper,	60
Japan; rin, sen and half-sen; new type; strictly uncirculated; set of three pieces,	60
Mexico Cent; 1876; uncirculated,	25
Chihuahua; 1855; fair,	25
Liberia; 1847; very good,	50

FINE BRONZE MEDALS.

Roxolanicus Maximus, 44,	2 00
William Pitt; 54,	1 50
David Hosack, M. D.; 22,	30
Four handsome medals of Louis XII, XIII, XIV, and XVI respectively; from size 38 to 46; each, . . . 2 25	
Henry IV; 32,	2 00
Napoleon I; extremely fine; 48,	4 50
Medals of Captains Henley and Macdonough, for victories on Lake Champlain; two compan- ion pieces; 40; each,	1 00
Perry; Lake Erie; 38,	1 00
William Washington; Cowpens; 30,	60
Franklin and Montyon; 27,	35
Franklin; Boston medal; 30,	85
Washington; Sanson medal; 26,	85
Grant; Swiss medal; very fine; 38,	1 50

—NONE BUT NUMISMATIC ADVERTISEMENTS—
INSERTED IN THIS PAPER.

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